PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUL 20 1955
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XV, No. 767 July 7-13, 1955

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONF.

German, Disarmament Issues Stressed

Russia's opposition to a German military alliance with the West and a French suggestion for cutting arms expenditures and increasing Point 4-type aid were set forth this week in statements preceding the Big 4 summit conference planned for July 18 in Geneva. Major pre-conference developments:

Russia States German Policy

The USSR, in a statement issued by Tass news agency July 12, denied it had "lost interest in the unification of Germany" as implied by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles June 29 [see p. 215C2]. Tass said: the USSR had "invariably given first place to the question of Germany's unification"; if direct agreement on unification could not be reached, the problem should be solved "step by step in accordance with the establishment of an all-European system of collective security, with the participation of all European states, irrespective of their social & political differences." [See p. 214A2]

Tass scored the Paris pacts on Western defense as envisaging "the restoration of militarism in West Germany." The Soviet asked "how the Western powers would react" if the USSR were to claim that German unification depended on "participation of a United Germany, for example, in the Warsaw [East European military] agreement." [See p. 190G1]

(A British Forgn. Office spokesman said July 13: "Any suggestion that we at any time had stipulated that a reunified Germany should be obliged to join [NATO] is quite beside the mark . . . A unified Germany should be free to decide with whom [to] associate.")

Calls Elections Lesser Issue

In recalling "the so-called Eden plan" for German elections [see Vol. XIV, p. 33B2], the Tass statement July 12 questioned whether "it is enough to come to an agreement on the methods of holding all-German elections." It said free elections were "of certain importance," but "the question whether West Germany is turned into a militarist state included in a military group, or whether measures are taken to prevent such development in West Germany, is of decisive importance." "This main problem of the unification of Germany and of safeguarding European security must not be replaced by the subordinate problem of the way in which elections are held," Tass said.

The Soviet statement denied that Russia feared a united Germany. It said Moscow opposed "involving West Germany, or a reunited Germany, in any military groups" because "such policy leads to an increased threat of a new war" in which "not a single country taking part" could "escape enormous destruction & human sacrifice." Tass said "the greatest danger of a new war would be for Germany" because that country would be "the center of military operations." "The solution of the German question is indissolubly linked with insuring the security of Europe as a whole," the Russians asserted. [See p. 213C3]

Eden Disclaims German Threat

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden said in London July 7 that the unity of Germany & the West need not be regarded by the Russians as dangerous to their security. Eden expressed belief "the Western nations, including Germany, are . . . ready to agree to any reasonable agreements which will give Russia reassurance on this point." He recalled "certain definite restrictions" on arms under the Western European Union and said there was no reason why they should not be "extended, in some form, from the West to the East." [See p. 158D2]

(British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan & French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay suggested in the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg July 6 that the 14-nation council study ways of extending membership to "countries now outside our ranks." Macmillan asked whether present regulations "governing the type of new member who may be selected" were "too onerous." Macmillan said he thought the Council presented "the only form of European organization which may some day recreate the true unity of Europe." [See p. 166D3; Vol. XIV, 422B2]

(Speaking at the opening of the 31-nation Socialist Intl. conference in London July 12, British ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee said there must be concessions on both sides to end the cold war. He predicted that the Geneva summit meeting would show whether the USSR was willing to accept coexistence, "which is so contrary to their tenets & practice.") [See p. 135D1]

Week in Headlines

International

Russia restated opposition to rearmed Germany and again proposed all-European security pact.

French Premier suggested Big 4 arms reduction, use of funds saved to aid underdeveloped areas.

Red China announced aid grant to North Viet Nam; Laos reported truce breach by Reds.

Anti-H-bomb appeal by Einstein, 8 other scientists disclosed.

3 U.S. ex-PWs turned anti-Red left Red China.

United States

President ordered cancellation of Dixon-Yates contract.

HEW Secy. Hobby resigned, Folsom named successor.

President rejected Congressional restrictions on military funds.

Congress passed foreign aid authorization with cut in direct military aid.

Employment passed 64 million.

AF Academy opened.

Faure Offers Arms-for-Aid Plan

French Premier Edgar Faure proposed at a Paris news conference July 13 that the Big 4 agree to reduce arms expenditures by a fixed amount—possibly 5% or 10%—and pool the savings in a fund for aid to underdeveloped countries "open to all." This money, he said, thus would not be used "for destructive, sterile, negative purposes, but for generous, social & positive ends." [See Vol. X, p. 34J; Vol. XIII, p. 123B]

Faure endorsed the Eden plan for all-German free elections and said solution of the German problem "will be easier, especially from the viewpoint of the unification which is required, if European security is guaranteed." He expressed belief that conditions for European security would be "more easily fulfilled if general disarmament—simultaneous, real & supervised—is made possible at the same time." [See pp. 105E2, 198C3]

Dulles Reports West United

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said as he left Washington July 13 for Paris, en route to Geneva, that the U.S., Britain & France "see eye to eye" on problems likely to come up at the summit meeting. He said this was "a good beginning of our efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union." He repeated that "great decisions of substance" should not be expected at the Geneva meeting, which he regarded as "a beginning and not an end." [See p. 213D2]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

82
4
5
9+7

Pres. Eisenhower & Dulles July 12 briefed a bipartisan group of 25 Congressional leaders on the summit meeting. The President promised to cable them "frequent progress reports" during the conference and make "an appraisal of its accomplishments at its conclusion," a White House statement said. Congressional sources said July 12 that the U.S. delegation to Geneva would seek new approaches to East-West problems and would not discuss Asian problems without the presence of Asian representatives. Congressmen also said the U.S. would urge free elections in the Soviet satellite states. [See pp. 221D3, 132B1]

Senators Reject McCarthy Measure

The U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. July 13 rejected, 13-0,* a resolution by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) recommending that the U.S. end diplomatic relations with the Soviet-dominated East European countries [see p. 207B1]. The committee then approved, 14-0, a substitute resolution offered by Senate Democratic & Republican leaders (and approved by Pres. Eisenhower) which expressed hope for the eventual liberation of "peoples who have been subjected to the captivity of alien despotism." Neither the USSR nor the peoples concerned were mentioned. The committee also unanimously approved a House-passed measure expressing sympathy for the Soviet satellites. [See p. 215B2]

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), who joined Acting Majority Leader Earle C. Clements (D., Ky.) in offering the substitute for the McCarthy resolution, said in a July 4 speech in Huntington, W. Va. that there could be no "real release of tensions" in East European countries until free elections were held [see p. 197B-C2]. (Pres. Eisenhower sent July 4 greetings to the satellites via Radio Free Europe.) [See p. 215B2]

Dulles Said USSR Under Strain

The U.S. House Appropriations Com. released July 7 a heavily censored report on secret testimony given June 10 by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles while urging approval of the Administration's foreign aid program. [See p. 174B-C1]

Dulles was quoted as saying: "They (the Russians) have been constantly hoping & expecting our economy was going to collapse. On the contrary, it has been their system that is on the point of collapsing and our system is going along strong & vigorous." "My analysis of the whole world situation is that the Soviets are over-extended; and now they are seeking . . . new policies . . . which will grant them some respite against strains which they have been under in trying to . . . keep up the pace which has been set by the free world."

Dulles said that while the Western nations were growing in strength, the Russians were "overexpanded, unable to meet their commitments even if they meant to meet them."

*Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) abstained.

†Communist Joliot-Curie made the keynote speech at the Red-sponsored "World Assembly for Peace" in Helsinki June 22-29. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401E3]

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said July 8 there was "no difference" between Dulles' remarks & Pres. Eisenhower's comments on Soviet strength July 6 [see p. 221D3]. Hagerty said Dulles "turned back against the Soviet Communists their often repeated boasts that our economic system would collapse" but "was not speaking in terms of any immediate crisis confronting the Soviet Govt. or forecasting that their position at the Geneva conference would be one of weakness."

Bulganin for 'Frank' Talks

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov attended an independence-day reception at the Argentine Embassy in Moscow July 9, and Bulganin told Walter N. Walmsley Jr., U.S. Min. in Moscow, that they had talked "a great deal" at the American Embassy party July 4. "Perhaps we talked too frankly," said Bulganin, "but I think that is the way we should talk at Geneva." [See p. 221C1]

Nehru, Tito Back Talks

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru ended an official visit to Yugoslavia June 30-July 7 by joining Marshal Tito in signing a statement expressing hope that "the trend toward settling international problems by way of negotiations & international agreement" will be continued at the Big 4 summit meeting in Geneva.

Nehru & Tito said "greater confidence & cooperation in international relations" would help the solution of "outstanding international problems" such as disarmament & "prohibition of nuclear weapons with effective international control." Development of "underdeveloped countries is of far-reaching importance," and "peaceful solution" of the German & Formosan problems would lead to "new & far-reaching possibilities of peaceful progress & cooperation," they said.

Urging a greater role for the UN in world affairs, they added that "for the UN . . . to play such a role effectively, it should achieve universality of membership" by admitting Communist China & all states qualified under the UN Charter. [See Vol. XIV, p. 430B2]

Speaking before the Yugoslav Parliament July 2d, Nehru urged an end to iron curtains including "the greatest iron curtain of all, the one we put around our own minds." In Vienna June 28, he told newsmen, "I never noticed any curtain, iron or otherwise," while visiting Czechoslovakia, the USSR & Poland.

(A mid-year Govt. report submitted to the Yugoslav Parliament July 3 stated that exports decreased by $7,330,000 during the first 5 months of 1955 as compared to that period in 1954. An increase of $6½ million had been expected. Sugars & fats became almost impossible to obtain in Belgrade stores in June, and bread & flour prices were increased July 11 to spur farm production & to cut down bread consumption. The Govt. conceded that grain production was lower than before World War II.) [See pp. 12F-G2, 54C1]

After a stop in Rome July 8, Nehru accepted British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's invitation to extend his European tour to Britain, where Nehru July 8-10 discussed his visit to the USSR [see p. 206B3]. The British reportedly were cool to Nehru's suggestion that the Big 4 discuss Formosa & other Asian problems at their Geneva meeting. Nehru told newsmen the Russians "are certainly prepared" to discuss Far Eastern problems at Geneva, probably on an informal basis. Nehru thought "we are at a rather psychological moment in history—a turning point if you like."

Nehru paid a return visit to Cairo July 11 [see p. 191B1]. In a joint communiqué July 12, Nehru & Egyptian Prime Min. Abdel Gamal Nasser warned that "involvement in military pacts or alignments with great powers does not serve the cause of peace and often has the opposite effect." Peace could not be furthered by "any step which causes apprehension to any other country," they said. Nehru arrived in Bombay July 12 to end a 37-day tour of 7 countries.

(Sen. Estes Kefauver [D., Tenn.] told the convention of the AFL Retail Clerks Intl. Assn in New York June 23 that India was a "bulwark against communism" and that it was "highly important that Nehru maintain speaking relationships with both sides." He called India's "democratic government . . . a fine example for the rest of Asia.") [See p. 147B1]

Scientists Urge End to War

Bertrand (Earl) Russell, 83, British mathematician & philosopher, announced in London July 9 that he, the late Albert Einstein & 7 other prominent scientists, appalled at informed predictions that "a war with H-bombs might quite possibly put an end to the human race," had called for "abolition of war" and a conference of scientists to examine the dangers of mass-destruction weapons. This, they said, was the "stark & dreadful & inescapable" problem: "Shall we put an end to the human race; or shall mankind renounce war?"

Copies of the statement were sent to the heads of countries that possessed or were expected to have nuclear weapons: U.S. Pres. Eisenhower, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, French Pres. René Coty, Chinese Communist Pres. Mao Tse-tung & Canadian Prime Min. Louis S. St. Laurent.

The signers included 6 other Nobel Prize winners besides Einstein & Russell: Profs. Percy W. Bridgman, Harvard U.; Leopold Infeld, Warsaw U.; Frédéric Joliot-Curie of France*; Hermann J. Muller, Indiana U.; Cecil F. Powell, Bristol U.; Hideki Yukawa,

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Kyoto U. The 9th signer was Prof. Joseph Rotblat, U. of London.

The appeal called it "illusory" to hope nuclear weapons could be prohibited since such agreements would be abandoned once war started. Therefore, war itself must be prohibited, the scientists said.

Russell said: The scientists' campaign developed from a broadcast on nuclear peril he had made in Dec. 1954. Joliot-Curie was among those who congratulated him, and "I was pleased because he is not only an eminent scientist but a noted Communist." Russell was encouraged to bridge the East-West gap by appealing to those "who understand the great danger" of nuclear war. Einstein's endorsement of the appeal reached London Apr. 18, date of his death. [See p. 135D2]

Russell's appeal was sent to 18 scientists. Prof. Dimitry V. Skobeltzyn of Moscow sent a warm but non-committal reply. 2 American Nobel Prize winners, Arthur H. Compton, ex-chancellor of Washington U., St. Louis, & Harold C. Urey, of the U. of Chicago, ignored the appeal. (Compton said in Brussels July 10 that he approved its "general objectives" but not all its details. In Chicago, Urey called it "futile.")

(Pres. Eisenhower authorized the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. June 24 to double the amount of enriched uranium available to friendly nations under his atoms-for-peace program (from 220 to 440 lb.) [see p. 198A3]. Delegates from India, Israel, Japan, Yugoslavia, Albania, Communist China, North Korea & other countries attended a conference on peaceful atomic uses at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow July 1-6.)

Other U.S.-Soviet Developments

Plane Incident. The U.S. accepted July 7 the USSR's offer to pay half the damages incurred in the attack on a U.S. Navy patrol plane over the Bering Sea June 22 [see p. 214E2]. But a U.S. note stated that the American plane "did not at any time fire on the attacking Soviet aircraft" and that "no warning of any sort was given by the Soviet fighters." In noting Russia's expression of regret over the incident [see p. 214D3], the U.S. said it hoped the USSR would "take all necessary measures to avoid repetition of this & like incidents" because they would "have a harmful effect upon the relations of our 2 nations" which the U.S. "desires to see improved." A U.S. Defense Dept. spokesman June 30 denied reports that patrol flights over the Bering Sea had been halted while Soviet intentions in the area were studied, but he said that flight procedures might be revised. The U.S. asked for $1,620,295 damages from the USSR in a claim filed with the Intl. Court of Justice at The Hague June 6 for the shooting down of a U.S. plane off Japan in Oct. 1952.) [See Vol. XII, p. 325E-F]

Antarctica. Agreement on American & Soviet bases to be established in Antarctica was reached at a Paris conference July 6-10 of organizers of the Intl. Geophysical Year, an 18-mo. period starting July, 1957. Soviet delegate Prof. Vladimir Balousov described plans for a Soviet expedition across 1,600 mi. of unexplored territory to establish 3 bases in mid-Antarctica. One base would be near the South Pole, where the U.S. also planned one of 6 Antarctic bases. [See p. 103B2]

•

UN Economic & Social Council in Geneva was informed by Russia July 8 that the Soviets would rejoin the World Health Org., which they quit in 1949 on grounds that the WHO budget was "wasteful" of funds contributed by member countries. [See Vol. IX, p. 56C]

FAR EAST

3 U.S. PWs Quit Red China

3 American war prisoners who had chosen communism at the end of the Korean war returned from Communist China to U.S. control July 10.

Otho G. Bell, 24, ex-Mississippi farmer, William A. Cowart, 22, of Dalton, Ga. & Lewis W. Griggs, 22, of Jacksonville, Tex., 3 of 23 U.S. soldiers who had declined repatriation during the prisoner exchange at Panmunjom in 1953, received permission to leave Red China and crossed over to Hong Kong July 10 [see p. 191B3]. The U.S. Consulate gave them identity certificates good only for return to the U.S., and they sailed for San Francisco July 11 aboard the liner *Pres. Cleveland.*

Liu Shih-hsiao, Communist Chinese Red Cross deputy secy. general, had announced on Peiping radio June 18 that the 3 Americans & 2 Belgians (Roger Devriendt & Louis Verdyck) had asked to leave Red China, where they had worked on a state farm and later in a farm-machinery factory in Honan Province. Liu said his organization would "do everything" to help the other 17 Americans & one Briton who refused repatriation if they wished to leave Red China.*

Liu said Westerners encountered language difficulties, homesickness & lower living standards in "economically backward" Red China. He hinted that others might want to leave.

A U.S. Defense Dept. official said June 18 that the 3 men would face "ultimate accountability for their acts as prisoners of war." The Defense & Justice Depts. opened investigations to determine whether the 3 would face prosecution on return to the U.S. They already had been discharged dishonorably from the Army. [See Vol. XIV, p. 26A3]

Trio Called Trouble-Makers

Peiping radio said July 1 that the trio had been returned to police surveillance after going on a 20-day trouble-making spree while awaiting departure from Red China. They were accused of disturbing public order, "overdrinking, deliberately making trouble, provoking & mishandling people, reviling police officers & insulting women."

Bell said in Hong Kong July 10 he was not drunk when "I made some statements about not liking communists" in a cafe. "A security officer grabbed me, and I hit him . . . and the officer was unable to take me away because I had the support of the people." The Chinese Peiping radio said July 1 that Bell had made a suicide "bluff" by cutting his wrists and taking pictures of the cuts "as evidence of the maltreatment he received in China." In Hong Kong, Bell said he had threatened suicide to force his release and that the cuts were inflicted by Communist Chinese police. [See p. 191B3]

All 3 declared at Hong Kong press conference July 10 that "death is better than communism" and that if they were imprisoned after returning to the U.S., "we deserve it." Griggs, discussing his refusal of repatriation, said he was "one of the poor fools that didn't have any sense to know better." "Others want to come out," he added. Bell said he was influenced by a big "dream" that went wrong. Cowart, originally quoted by the Communists as wanting to go to Japan instead of the U.S., said: "A child decided not to go home; a man decided to go home." He said the "society of China is built on fear."

The trio said they spent 7 mos. in an indoctrination camp, where they were told conditions were "hellish" in the U.S. Then 11 non-returnees were sent to school, 6 to factories. Bell, Cowart, Griggs & the 2 Belgians were sent to a state farm although, Cowart said, "I don't like farming." [See p. 191E2]

Reds Free U.S. Banker

Julius J. Thomson, 46, ex-asst. mgr. in Shanghai of the Chase Bank of N. Y. (now Chase Manhattan Bank), reached Hong Kong June 26 after 5 years of detention in Communist China. Bank officials in New York said that Thomson, who arrived in San Francisco July 9, was not imprisoned by the Reds. Thomson declined to discuss his stay in Red China after his release from the country. [See p. 182E2]

Red China Cuts 5-Yr. Plan

Red China's curtailed 5-yr. plan was explained at the 2d annual meeting of the Natl. People's Congress in Peiping July 5 by Vice Premier Li Fu-chun, State Planning Comm. chief.

Li called for grain output of 192.8 million tons in 1957, 17.6% above the 1952 level; original plans called for a 30% increase. Li said 156 Soviet-aided industrial projects remained the core of 694 "above norm" projects envisaged by the plan. The "norm" was believed to be about $1.26 million for a light project & $2.1 million for a heavy project.

Li June 21 urged "stringent austerity" to "socialize" China in 15 yrs. so

*Liu said one of the original 23 Americans who declined repatriation, Rufus E. Douglas, San Angelo, Tex., had died of a rheumatic heart condition in China. 2 others, Claude J. Batchelor & Edward S. Dickenson, were serving U.S. jail terms after changing their minds about staying with the Reds [see Vol. XIV, pp. 393F-G2, 433E3]. The 2 Belgians, who crossed to the Communist side in July 1953, did not leave China with the 3 Americans.

that it could become an "advanced" industrial country in 50 yrs. [See p. 110F2]

Red Chinese Finance Min. Li Hsien-nien unveiled a 1955 budget of 29,736,-720,000 yuan ($12.563 billion)* to the Congress July 6. He said ¼ must go for defense because "the imperialists are still encircling China and she has to protect her independence and . . . liberate Formosa."

(Adm. Robert B. Carney, U.S. Naval Operations Chief, told a Los Angeles advertising club June 21 that allied naval "supremacy is again being challenged in the Pacific." He said the Soviet fleet was "exerting an ever-increasing influence" and that Red China was forming "an embryo navy" with planes & submarines.) [See p. 109A3]

(The Red Chinese Congress received a bill to punish Hu Feng, Marxist writer-critic accused of heading a counter-revolutionary group, it was reported July 11. Hu had opposed Communist literary controls.) [See p. 199F1]

Ho Gets Red Chinese Funds

North (Communist) Viet Namese Pres. Ho Chi Minh arrived in Peiping June 25 en route to Moscow. A communiqué broadcast by Peiping radio after Ho's departure July 8 said Red China had agreed to an 800 million yuan ($338 million) economic aid program for North Viet Nam "without compensation," aid to be used to rebuild railroads, docks, highways & bridges and restore & construct textile mills & other factories.

At a dinner for Ho June 26, Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai joined Ho in accusing the U.S. of trying to prevent the "peaceful unification" of North & South Viet Nam through all-Viet Namese elections. (South Viet Namese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem told newsmen in Saigon June 14 he was willing to discuss elections with North Viet Nam, as envisaged at the Geneva Conf. on the Far East in 1954.) [See p. 191E1]

Ho arrived in Moscow in a Soviet transport plane July 12 after a stop in Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia, and was greeted by Soviet Pres. Klementi Voroshilov.

Truce Broken in Laos

The Laos Govt. announced in Vientiane July 7 that the Geneva truce had been broken by troops of Pathet Lao, a Laotian group allied with the North Viet Namese Communists. Laos dropped paratroops to meet the attack in the Muong Peun area, 18 mi. s. w. of Samneua, which the Pathet Lao had occupied under the Geneva armistice. The Laotian Govt. reported violent fighting July 9 with the Pathet Laos withdrawing toward North Viet Nam. The Indo-China Intl. Armistice Comm. (Canada, India, Poland) called for an immediate cease-fire in Laos, a New Delhi broadcast said July 11. [See p. 66D2]

Diem Says Revolt Defeated

South Viet Namese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem announced total victory over the rebel Hoa Hao religious sect July 4. He said the Cambodian border area into which the rebel forces had retreated was completely in Govt. hands [see p. 191E3]. Diem celebrated the first anniversary of his regime July 7 with a "state of the nation" speech in which he said relations with France had been re-established "on the principles of complete equality." (French Premier Edgar Faure reaffirmed July 2 France's pledge to withdraw its forces from South Viet Nam when requested by Diem.) [See p. 175F1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Cancels Dixon-Yates Contract

Pres. Eisenhower July 11 ordered the Dixon-Yates contract cancelled. He acted after Mayor Frank Tobey of Memphis called at the White House and assured him that Memphis would build its own power plant and thereby end the area's need for Dixon-Yates electricity. The decision was announced by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., who had investigated Memphis' plans & who accompanied Tobey to the White House. [See p. 223C-F2]

The Atomic Energy Comm. had negotiated the contract with Pres. Edgar H. Dixon of Middle South Utilities, Inc. & with Chrmn. Eugene A. Yates of the Southern Co. The 2 firms had agreed to form the Mississippi Valley Generating Co., which was to build a $107 million generating plant at West Memphis, Ark. This was to supply power to the TVA to replace electricity the TVA furnished AEC installations. (The AEC took about 1/3 of TVA's output.) Dixon said July 11 that he expected the Govt. to pay his organization "several million dollars" as a cancellation settlement. [See p. 46A1]

Rep. James G. Abernethy (D., Miss.) July 12 accused Pres. Eisenhower of a new plan to "damage" TVA by barring the Memphis plant from joining TVA. Plans for the Memphis plant were attacked by ex-Mayor Watkins Overton, who charged July 11 that it meant a "break with TVA" and was "exactly what [TVA's] opponents would love to have happen." Arkansas supporters of the Dixon-Yates plan accused Memphis authorities July 11 of being "bad neighbors & bad politicians" by forcing cancellation of the Arkansas (Dixon-Yates) plant.

Senate Continues Probe

Meantime Chrmn. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom., a foe of Dixon-Yates, continued hearings on the contract.

SEC Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong, 39, refused July 12 to tell the subcommittee whether the White House had intervened in the SEC's June hearings on Dixon-Yates financing. But Armstrong changed his mind July 13, on Atty. Gen. Brownell's advice, and testified that the hearings had been suspended for 3 days on request of Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams. Armstrong's original refusal to tell was based on Pres. Eisenhower's order prohibiting disclosure of confidential Executive Branch discussions. [See Vol. XIV, p. 166C-71]

Armstrong testified that Adams had called him June 11, 2 days before the scheduled testimony of Adolphe H. Wenzell, then a First Boston Corp. vice pres., and had suggested "a brief adjournment." As a result of this adjournment, the House June 13 began debate on a $6½ million appropriation for a Dixon-Yates transmission line without learning of Wenzell's connection. Kefauver had attacked Wenzell's role as Budget Bureau consultant on Dixon-Yates financing in view of the fact that Wenzell's firm became financial agent (without fee) for the project [see p. 155D1]. The House approved the appropriation June 16 [see pp. 209A3, 233G2], the day the SEC hearing resumed. Armstrong refused, under the Presidential order, to tell whether the pending House action was discussed during Adams' phone call.

Wenzell, currently an Intl. Bank official, told the Kefauver subcommittee July 13 that he had expressed his uneasiness about his dual role to Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes in Feb. 1954, 3 months after his firm became the project's financial agent. This contrasted with Hughes' testimony June 27, when he told the subcommittee he never had known the First Boston Corp. was Dixon-Yates' financial agent.

Folsom Replaces Mrs. Hobby

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, 50, resigned July 13, effective Aug. 1, as the U.S.' first Health, Education & Welfare Secy. Pres. Eisenhower, lauding her service to the nation, called it "a sad day for the Administration." He nominated Treasury Undersecy. Marion Bayard Folsom, 61, to succeed her.

Mrs. Hobby was the 2d Cabinet member to quit since Mr. Eisenhower's inauguration.† The Admin. insisted that she was not leaving because of attacks on her handling of the Salk vaccine program but was going because of the illness of her husband, ex-Gov. William Pettus Hobby, 77, of Texas, publisher of the *Houston Post*. The *Post* announced that Mrs. Hobby would succeed her husband as Post Publishing Co. president and that he would become board chairman. [See pp. 168A-B1, 201D1]

Folsom disclosed that Mrs. Hobby had approached him in "late February" to ask whether he would be interested in taking the Cabinet post.

Facts on Folsom. Folsom, a Republican, was a pioneer in organizing private social security & unemployment plans. The late FDR chose him to help draft the current federal social security system. He was born in McRae, Ga. Nov. 23, 1893. Earned his bachelor's degree at U. of Georgia & graduate degree at Harvard Business School. Started with Eastman Kodak Co. at Rochester, N.Y. in 1914, served as treasurer 1935-53. Founded Kodak's private social security system in 1928. During depression in 1931, organized Rochester Plan (Kodak & 13 other firms), which provided "lay-off" compensation under system

*Computed at official rate of 2.37 yuan to $1.

†First to leave was Martin P. Durkin, who resigned as Labor Secy. in Sept. 1953.

somewhat similar to that started by auto industry in 1955. Govt. & industry adviser at various times. Treasury Undersecy. since 1953. Served as Army Quartermaster officer in World War I. Married Mary Davenport Nov. 16, 1918. Children—Marion B. Jr., Frances (another daughter, Jane, died). [See Vol. XIII, pp. 317A1, 28D]

Other Personnel News. Deputy Defense Secy. Robert Bernerd Anderson, 45, resigned July 11, effective about Aug. 15 [see Vol. XIV, pp. 438E1, 421E2]. Pres. Eisenhower July 12 nominated as his replacement Reuben B. Robertson Jr., 47, a Republican, pres. of the Champion Paper & Fibre Co. of Hamilton, O. Robertson was a member of the Hoover Comm., the Agriculture Dept.'s Business Advisory Council, the War Production Board & the Wage Stabilization Board. [See Vol. XI, p. 148N; X, 384N] . . . Allen Whitfield asked Pres. Eisenhower July 8 to withdraw his nomination to the Atomic Energy Comm. The President did so July 11. Whitfield's activities as an estate trustee & bank official in Des Moines had been attacked in the Joint Atomic Energy Com., and he had refused to answer questions on grounds they involved confidential relations with clients. [See p. 83C1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower July 9 appointed Everett Frederic Morrow of Hackensack, N.J. as a $12,000-$13,000-a-yr. administrative officer in the President's executive office. The first Negro to hold such rank, Morrow was to coordinate internal management of the Council on Forgn. Economic Policy, the offices of Harold E. Stassen & Nelson A. Rockefeller and of other special-project agencies.

Assails Military Funds Rider

Pres. Eisenhower signed the $31,882,815,725 military appropriations bill (HR6042) July 13. But he sent Congress a message denouncing a rider (Section 638) as "an unconstitutional invasion of the province of the Executive" and warning that he would consider it invalid "unless otherwise determined by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The disputed section, the President said, dealt with Defense Dept. authority "to rid itself of . . . manifold activities that it has been performing with its civilian personnel and that can be adequately & economically performed by private industry." The rider provided that funds in the bill could not be used to exercise this authority" in any case where either of the Congressional Appropriations committees disapproved termination of some specific activity. [See p. 224G2]

Other Developments

54 Republican members of the House urged Pres. Eisenhower in a formal statement July 11 to seek reelection in 1956. [See p. 216D3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower reported to Congress July 12 that $1.2 billion worth of Govt.-owned surplus farm products were disposed of overseas & in the U.S. under the 1954 Agricultural Trade Dept. Act during fiscal 1955. This included $109 million worth for emergency foreign relief, $118,200,000 worth for domestic programs (school lunches, etc.), $223,500,000 worth donated to organizations for overseas charity & $816 million worth traded for strategic materials. [See pp. 162C3, 132F2, 126G1, 59A3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower was luncheon host July 11 to 32 sports leaders. Objective of the meeting was to plan ways to encourage more American youths to take part in athletics as a means of improving physical standards and reducing juvenile delinqency. . . . The President July 11 signed a bill requiring the inscription "In God We Trust" on all U.S. currency [see p. 224G2]. He signed July 1 a measure authorizing $75 million to speed completion of the 3,000-mile Inter-American Highway in 3 years. (Asst. State Secy. Henry F. Holland told the Senate Public Works Com. June 13 that 1,500 miles of the road in Mexico had been finished "without cost to us.") [See p. 193B2]

CONGRESS

Legislative Action

A compromise $3,285,800,000 foreign aid authorization bill (S2090) was passed by Senate voice vote & 262-120 House vote July 7 and signed by the President July 8. This was the sum originally passed by a 273-128 House vote June 30 after the Senate had voted $139,200,000 more. The House cut the President's $1.278 billion military aid request to $1.133 billion, and this was accepted by the Senate. The bill also authorized $317,200,000 for "direct forces support," $1,022,300,000 for "defense support," $182 million for economic aid, $172 million for Point 4 aid and $459,300,000 for UN projects & other aid programs [see p. 216D2]. The money to finance the program was provided in a $2,638,741,750 foreign aid appropriations bill passed by 251-123 House vote and sent to the Senate July 11. This represented a cut of $627,900,000 made by the House Appropriations Com. July 8 in Pres. Eisenhower's original request. $420 million of the cut came from the $1¼ billion request for Defense Dept.-adminstered direct military aid. The cut was made at least partly in anger at Defense Dept. action in "obligating" $614 million June 30, last day of the fiscal year, after both houses had agreed that only $200 million in unobligated foreign aid funds could be carried over to fiscal 1956 (on the assumption that about $414 million thereby would be returned to the Treasury).

A compromise $2,360,530,300 military construction authorization was approved by the Senate and sent to the White House July 11. It provided $1,207,902,000 for the Air Force, $564,224,300 for the Navy & $533,904,000 for the Army. [See p. 224F2] . . . A compromise $1,365,613,500 public works appropriations bill (HR6766) was passed by 315-92 House vote & Senate voice vote July 13. It included $575 million for Atomic Energy Comm. operations, $27,053,000 for the TVA, $401,173,000 for river-harbor-flood control projects & $51,962,500 for Mississippi River flood control. The AEC was authorized to use an additional $740,847,000 in carry-over funds. [See p. 209A3] . . . An Admin. bill (HR7089) to overhaul the military pension & survivor system and to put servicemen under the civilian social security system was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate July 13. [See p. 216B2] . . . The Senate July 7 passed and sent to the President a bill (HR6901) to provide rewards of up to $500,000 for information on illegal atomic weapon manufacture or on smuggling such devices into the U.S. [See p. 224C2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Anti-Red Action Reported

Asst. Atty. Gen. William F. Tompkins, chief of the Justice Dept.'s Internal Security Div., reported July 9 these achievements during the first half of 1955 in the Govt. war on "the Communist conspiracy":

- Convictions of Claude Mack Lightfoot [see p. 53D-E1] & Junius Irving Scales (alias Joe Shields) [see Vol. XIV, p. 394B3] on charges of being members of the Communist Party despite their knowledge that the CP purpose was to conspire & advocate overthrow of the Govt. (Scales was convicted in Fed. Dist. Court in Greensboro, N.C. Apr. 19 after U. of N.C. student Charles Benson Childs testified that Scales had been director of a CP school that "taught the necessity for violent revolution to overthow a capitalist government." He was sentenced by Fed. Judge Albert B. Ryan Apr. 22 to a 6-yr. term in prison.)

(Fed. Dist. Judge Jean S. Breitenstein in Denver June 23 imposed these jail terms & fines on 7 convicted regional CP leaders: Arthur Bary, 43, regional CP chrmn., 5 yrs. & $5,000; his wife, Anna, 30, Colorado chrmn., 4 yrs. & $3,000; Mrs. Patricia J. Blau, 43, 4 yrs. & $3,000; Lewis M. Johnson, 34, Utah chrmn., 4 yrs. & $3,000; Harold Zepelin, 29, ex-actg. Colorado chrmn., 3 yrs. & $2,000; Jos. Wm. Scherrer, 35, Pueblo party leader, 3 yrs. & $2,000; his wife, Maia, 36, 2½ yrs. & $1,500.) [See p. 185B2]

- Registration by June 30 of 285 persons & organizations as agents of foreign nations.
- Subversive Activities Control Board orders that the Labor Youth League [see p. 61G2] & Jefferson School of Social Science [see Vol. XIV, p. 413A3] register as Communist fronts. These were the first 2 cases in which the SACB had issued final orders. (The school was ordered to register July 1. The board said the CP had formed it in 1944 by merging the School for Democracy & the N.Y. Worker School under Dr. Howard Selsam, who had been suspended as a Brooklyn Coll. teacher in 1941 after refusing to testify before a state legislative committee.)

(The SACB, on Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.'s motion May 31, dismissed a Red-front action against the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Com. because the committee no longer existed [see pp. 69A-B1, 61A3]. The Senate Internal Security Subcom. warned June 28 that the Atty. General's list of subversive organizations was "widely misunderstood & misapplied." It urged publication of a handbook of information about listed

groups so membership could be evaluated "intelligently.") [See p. 101D2]

● Contempt-of-court conviction of William Ludwig Ullman, who had refused to testify before a federal grand jury in New York although he had been granted immunity from prosecution. (The U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York Apr. 4 reluctantly upheld the conviction, and the case went to the Supreme Court.) [See p. 76F3]

●

Labor. U. S. employment rose to a record 64,016,000 (first time it exceeded 64 million) in June and unemployment increased to 2,679,000, the Commerce & Labor Depts. reported July 8. [See p. 26E3] . . . Washington, D. C. transit was paralyzed and city streets jammed with private cars as a result of a strike started July 1 by 2,400 members of the CIO Amalgamated Street, Electric Ry. & Motor Coach Employes against the Capital Transit Co. Financier Louis E. Wolfson, chairman of the transit firm, told a Senate Dist. of Columbia subcommittee July 12 that he would not "sacrifice" stockholders by granting a pay raise (the strikers demanded a 25¢ hourly increase) without a fare increase. The company agreed to a 120-day truce, proposed by Reps. Joel T. Boyhill (R., Va.) & John L. McMillan (D., S. C.), under which there would be temporary pay & fare increases. [See pp. 180F3, 22G1] . . . 16,000 AFL Amalgamated transit union members won raises totaling 12½¢ an hr. (a 5¢ increase retroactive to June 1, a 2½¢ raise next Dec. 1 and the final 5¢ June 1, 1956) from the Chicago Transit Authority July 6. . . . Pres. Eisenhower July 1 created a 3-man emergency board to investigate a dispute between the AFL Teamsters & the Railway Express Agency in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, San Francisco, St. Louis, New York, Newark, N. J., Jersey City & Philadelphia. This caused postponement for at least 30 days of a strike scheduled for July 5. [See Vol. XIV, p. 223D2]

AF Academy. The new Air Force Academy was dedicated at its temporary Lowry Air Base (Colo.) campus July 11. A first class of 306 cadets was sworn in. The House Armed Services Com. recommended July 12 that funds for building the academy be withheld pending settlement of a dispute over ultra-modernistic building designs attacked by many Congressmen. [See Vol. XIV, p. 394B1]

FOREIGN

Britain. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden announced July 6 he would call a conference of British political leaders during the summer to study constitutional questions involved in making the colony of Malta a part of the United Kingdom. Maltese Prime Min. Dom Mintoff had asked that the island be given a status similar to that of Northern Ireland. [See p. 77E2] . . . Greece & Turkey officially accepted Eden's invitation of June 30 to a discussion on the future of Cyprus. Britain protested to Athens June 27 about Athens radio broadcasts allegedly inciting the Cypriots in their campaign for union with Greece. Greece replied July 13 that it was not responsible "for the aggravation of the situation in Cyprus." where demonstrations against British rule repeatedly had occured the past year. [See p. 178A1]

Monaco. Arthur Crovetto, Secy. of State for Finance, & 3 other financial advisers to Prince Rainier III were suspended June 30 after a run developed at Monaco's principal bank, the Société Monégasque de Banque et de Metaux Precieux. The bank had invested heavily in stocks which rapidly declined. Rainier asked for & received resignations of his entire Cabinet July 3 pending an investigation of the bank's affairs. [See Vol. XIII, p. 56M-N]

USSR. Alexei I. Kirichenke, Communist Party First Secy. in the Ukraine, & Mikhail A. Suslov, a secretary of the Soviet Central CP, were elected to the CP Presidium (successor of the Politburo) at the semi-annual meeting of the CP Central Com. in Moscow July 4-11. They were the first new members named since the Presidium's membership was reduced after Premier Joseph Stalin's death [see Vol. XIII, p. 73B-F]. Both had worked closely with CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev. The Central Com. also elected 3 new party secretaries: Dmitri T. Shepilov, *Pravda* editor [see p. 190B1]; Nikolai I. Belyayev, CP secy. in Altai territory; Averky B. Aristov, Khabarovsk Territorial Govt. chief. The Central Com. approved a decree by Khrushchev to convene the 20th CP Congress in Moscow Feb. 14, 1956 to elect party leaders & approve the next (6th) Soviet 5-yr. plan. The Central Com. reported that the 5th 5-yr. plan had been fulfilled May 1, 8 mos. ahead of schedule. [See p. 222E1-C2; Vol. XII, 264G]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Roman Catholics clashed again with Argentina's federal police July 10 in front of Buenos Aires Metropolitan Cathedral after demonstrators threw bricks and shouted slogans praising the June 16 uprising & denouncing Pres. Juan D. Perón. Catholic Action leaders had led a parade through the city's main streets July 9 (139th anniversary of Argentine independence) despite requests by church authorities not to do so. 4 of 6 churches fired by anti-Catholic mobs in the June 16 revolt were taken over by the Govt. July 11 to be rebuilt as national shrines. Seizure of the property came over church objections and was believed to have been ordered in an effort to clean up the debris before the arrival July 12 of visiting prelates & pilgrims from the U.S. & other American states en route to a Eucharistic Congress in Rio de Janeiro. Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello, speaking for the church hierarchy, rejected in a pamphlet July 13 association with any political party that purported to protect Catholic interests. The pamphlet stated that "we maintain the traditional position of the Catholic church in remaining out of and above all political parties." Scheduled originally to appear June 7, the church statement was released a few hours after a committee had been formed to organize a Christian Dem. party. (Pres. Perón received a cable from Pope Pius XII July 7 asking him to restore freedom to Roman Catholics. The cable was in response to one of greetings from Perón on the feast of Sts. Peter & Paul June 29.) The Navy & Air ministries revealed July 8 that 106 officers had been dismissed as alleged leaders in the June 16 revolt. . . . Radical Party leader Arturo Frondizi revealed July 7 that the Communications Ministry had refused to grant his party radio time. [See p. 226G1]

●

Chilean transportation and communication workers returned to work July 10 after a 9-day walkout [see p. 226F]. Transport workers were assured a 60% increase. Postal & telegraph workers were to be raised 2 grades on their fixed pay scales. [See p. 226G2] . . . **Honduran** Defense Min. Antonio Ynestroza resigned July 9 and was succeeded by Hector Barbieri. [See p. 178D2] . . .**Mexican** Party of Revolutionary Institutions (Govt. party) won by a large majority July 4 in general elections to choose a Chamber of Deputies & 5 state governors. Women voted for the first time in Mexican Congressional elections. [See p. 102G3] . . . **Panama** was granted a $5,900,000 loan to finance a highway rehabilitation program by the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development July 13. [see p. 12G2]

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(Released July 6)	June	June 1954	Fiscal 1955	Fiscal 1955
Net deposits	$11,044,586,010	$11,277,876,093	$67,769,230,446	$71,814,661,531
Indiv. income taxes:				
Withheld	$1,891,398,518	$1,460,434,443	$21,221,409,399	$21,820,112,132
Other	$1,386,054,683	$1,150,124,360	$10,391,287,600	$10,619,290,259
Corp. income taxes	$6,102,138,049	$7,070,801,380	$18,200,599,950	$21,817,315,169
Excise taxes	$922,281,503	$796,951,188	$9,108,510,397	$9,678,547,901
Net withdrawals	$6,677,080,107	$6,893,936,504	$69,898,991,326	$71,973,895,979
Military	$3,333,474,255	$3,246,405,118	$35,763,917,371	$40,233,797,556
Forgn. aid programs	$315,194,635	$438,363,114	$3,765,567,716	$4,905,044,296
Veterans	$379,262,643	$386,212,211	$4,145,153,435	$4,174,186,057
Int. on pub. debt	$707,249,934	$806,356,767	$4,946,585,079	$4,837,749,598
Increase in pub. debt	.....	.....	$3,114,623,694	$5,188,537,469
Decrease in pub. debt	$3,098,164,727	$2,215,182,039	.....	.....

Gross pub. debt. & guaranteed obligations $274,418,365,763 (including $273,914,849,696 subject to statutory limitation); last year $271,341,040,494.
Gold reserve $21,677,413,676; year ago $21,926,743,671.
Treasury balance $6,215,665,047.26; year ago $6,766,455,061.37.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended July 19

FINANCE:

	July 6	June 29	July 7, '54
Fed. Reserve System—			
Reserves	*$20,990.745	*$29,993.667	*$21,244.667
U.S. securities	*$23,848.162	*$23,553.812	*$25,037.437
Note circulation	*$26,018.087	*$25,780.417	*$25,800.914
Reserve ratio	45.8%	46.1%	45.7%
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,678	*$21,677	*$21,927
Currency circulation	*$30,298	*$30,021	*$30,066
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$23,483	*$23,433	*$21,884
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,172,968,525	$10,799,758,555	$8,746,473,673
England note circulation	*£1,795.704	*£1,782.692	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,565,490	11,541,058	9,255,946
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	195.85	196.51	162.74
Bond sales (par value)	$17,032,000	$19,653,000	$16,180,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.96	99.90	100.70
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	163,266	184,684	99,082
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,610,550	6,636,700	6,441,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,590,000	9,640,000	8,288,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,138	*[s]10,226	*8,825
Carloadings (cars)	[b]696,734	799,472	618,559
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.44⅝	$2.46⅝	$2.50⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.64¼	$1.65	$1.91¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3475	$.348	$.352
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$37.17	$36.50	$26.75
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.33	$6.42	$7.22
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.0	110.0	110.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]97	103	93
Failures (June 30)‡	231	205	192

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, June 29 [b]July 2 [c]June 25 [d]July 5 [s]Record

U. S. personal income reached a record annual rate of $301 billion in May, the Commerce Dept. reported July 13. Gross natl. product reached a record annual rate of $380 billion in Apr.-June, the department estimated July 12. [See p. 171D-E1] . . . **Housing** survey reported by the Commerce Dept. July 13 showed 2.2% of all dwelling units in the U.S. vacant during 2d-quarter 1955 as against 1.6% in Apr. 1950. [See p. 31F1]

THEATER

Drama. The American Shakespeare Festival Theatre & Academy was opened July 13 in Stratford, Conn. with a performance of *Julius Caesar*. The Academy president: Lawrence Langner. Yevgeny Vladimirovich Litishko, *Pravda* correspondent, received special State Dept. permission to attend since Connecticut was off-limits to Russians. [See p. 2A3] . . . Tennessee Williams' *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* received a Donaldson Award as best play of the 1954-55 N.Y. season, *The Billboard* announced July 4. *The Pajama Game* was named best musical. Other Donaldson Awards: director—Elia Kazan, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof;* actor—Paul Muni, *Inherit the Wind;* actress — Kim Stanley, *Bus Stop;* supporting actor—Ed Begley, *Inherit the Wind;* supporting actress—Eileen Heckart, *The Bad Seed;* musical directors —George Abbott & Jerome Robbins for *The Pajama Game;* actor — Cyril Ritchard, *Peter Pan;* actress—Mary Martin, *Peter Pan;* supporting actress—Carol Haney, *The Pajama Game;* book & lyrics (2 awards) — Richard Adler & Jerry Ross for *Pajama Game.* [See Vol. XIV, p. 243F2]

Dr. Fabien Sevitsky, 62, Indianapolis Symphony conductor & musical dir. since 1937 and currently on a South American tour, was dismissed by the Indiana State Symphony Society July 12 on grounds that he had not fulfilled an obligation to devote full time to the Indianapolis orchestra.

MOST-POPULAR SONGS

(Survey for week ended July 6; published by The Billboard July 16)

(1) Unchained Melody, by H. Zaret & Alex North. (2) Rock Around the Clock, by Jimmy DeKnight & Max Freedman. (3) Cherry Pink & Apple Blossom White, by Louiguy & Mack David. (4) Learnin' the Blues, by Dolores Vicki Silvers. (5) Blossom Fell, by Howard Barnes, Harold Cornelius & Dominic John. (6) Something's Gotta Give, by Johnny Mercer. (7) Honey Babe, by Paul Francis Webster & Max Steiner. (8) Hard to Get, by Jack Segal. (9) Ballad of Davy Crockett, by Tom Blackburn & Geo. Burns. (10) Dance With Me, Henry, by Jules Taub, Joel Josea & Sam Ling.

EDUCATION

Segregation. Georgia's State Education Board voted unanimously July 11 to revoke the salary & license of any teacher who "supports, encourages, condones, offers to teach or teaches" non-segregated classes. The vote provided that teachers who disobey "superior" orders to instruct mixed classes would be paid salary for their full contract term [see p. 95A2]. Georgia authorities threatened July 8 to close the State U. Law School should Horace Ward, Atlanta Negro, win a legal fight for admission. [See Vol. XI, p. 207H] . . . 25 Negroes enrolled peacefully at schools in Hoxie, Ark. July 11. It was the 3d Arkansas town to integrate white & colored students. . . . Racial segregation was abolished July 8 at Texas U. Graduate School & Texas Western Coll. The regents agreed to abolish Texas U. undergraduate segregation in 1956. [See p. 203D2]

Meetings. 400,000 superior high school graduates fail annually to enter or continue in college, according to a Natl. Education Assn. report presented at the 93d annual NEA convention, held in Chicago July 5-8. Harold E. Stassen charged at the convention July 8 that Adlai E. Stevenson's July 6 attack on Pres. Eisenhower's school policies [see p. 227C2] was "remote from the truth." Stassen said the Fed. Govt. "must have detailed control" over U. S. roads & military reserves but never "over the teachers of America." The convention elected John Lester Buford of Mt. Vernon, Ill. as NEA president July 8 and adopted a new platform which called for: prohibition of child labor, compulsory school attendance until graduation or reaching of age 18, freedoms of speech, assembly & thought for teachers, "adequate" salaries, federal aid to education without interference, creation of a Natl. Board of Education, teaching of communism but barring of Communist teachers. [See Vol. XIV, p. 231B1] . . . Dr. Ralph R. Shaw, 48, of Rutgers U. was elected pres.-elect of the American Library Assn., it was announced prior to the opening of the ALA's 74th annual conference, held in Philadelphia July 4-8. John S. Richards, Seattle librarian, was inaugurated as ALA pres. July 8, and Prof. Maurice F. Tauber of Columbia U. was awarded the Melvil Dewey Medal for "creative professional achievement." [See Vol. XIII, p. 220B-C] . . . The biennial convention of the Amer. Assn. of University Women, held in Los Angeles June 27-July 1, adopted a legislative program calling for: extension of reciprocal trade agreements, continued foreign technical (Point 4) aid, international cooperation in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy, loosening of immigration laws, equal pay for equal work. [See Vol. XIII, p. 228B1]

OBITUARIES

Edward R. Armstrong, 78, inventor of seadrome (which he thought would make trans-Atlantic plane flights possible by providing mid-ocean landing places), ex-chief mechanical experimentation of du Pont de Nemours Co.; July 6 in Philadelphia.

Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel, 83, physician, editor *Medical Economics* (which he co-founded 1923), ex-ed. *Gaillard's Medical Journal, Medical Times,* pres. Amer. Pharmaceutical Mfg. Assn.; July 7 in St. Davids, Pa.

Morton Griswold Bogue, 74, corporation lawyer, pres. U.S. Golf Assn. 1944-45; July 11 in Southampton, L. I.

Dr. Charles Faulkner Bryan, 43, composer, authority on U.S. folk music; July 7 in Pinson, Ala.

George Alfred Cluett, 82, retired pres. Cluett, Peabody (shirt mfrs.); July 7 in Williamstown, Mass.

Adolfo de la Huerta, 72, Provisional Mexican Pres. 1920 after assassination of Pres. Venustiano Carranza, ex-Treas.-Secy.; July 9 in Mexico City.

Artur Virgilio Alves dos Reis, 58, Portuguese gang leader who passed most of $5 million worth of false Portuguese banknotes in 1925; July 8 in Lisbon.

Frank Duffy, 94, Irish-born secy. gen. AFL Bro'hood of Carpenters & Joiners 1902-50, AFL vice pres. 1918-50; July 11 in Indianapolis.

Paolo Gallico, 87, Trieste-born composer-pianist, father of writer Paul Gallico; July 16 in New York.

Thomas F. Harrington, 53, chrmn. Ted Bates & Co. advtg. agency; July 10 in Candlewood Isle, Conn.

Most Rev. Joseph A. Hickey, 72, pres. Villanova Coll. (now U.) 1925, first American to become superior general of RC Order of St. Augustine; July 9 in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dr. Wendell M. Latimer, 62, chemist who headed chem. div. of Atomic Energy Comm.'s Livermore Laboratory, Calif., plutonium researcher for

Manhattan District 1943-47; July 6 in Oakland, Calif.

Daniel Frances (Dumb Dan) Morgan, 82, veteran fight mgr. (handled 3 world champions—welterwt. Jack Britton 1919-22, middlewt. Al McCoy 1914-17, light-heavy Battling Levinsky 1916-20); July 7 in New York.

Sir Frank Platt, 65, Lancashire Cotton Corp. head, British Cotton Controller in World War II; July 8 in Bramhall, Eng.

Allan J. Rush, 47, mayor London, Ont. 1951-1955; July 9 in Toronto.

Belle Sherwin, 87, female suffrage pioneer, pres. League of Women Voters 1924-34; July 9 in Cleveland.

Frank B. Stearns, 76, auto pioneer, mfg. of Stearns-Knight car; July 5 in Cleveland.

R. O. D. Sullivan, 62, airline pioneer, pilot of Pan American plane that crashed in Lisbon Bay in 1942 (crippling Jane Froman); July 10 in Wilmington, N.C.

John Gregg Utterback, 83, U.S. Representative of Maine's 3d Dist. 1933-35; July 11 in Bangor, Me.

Arch Ward, 58, *Chicago Tribune* sports ed., originator of all-star baseball & football games; July 8 in Chicago.

Paul W. White, 53, founder CBS news bureau, author *News on the Air;* July 9 in San Diego, Calif.

SPORTS

Winners

NL All-Stars Win. The Natl. League defeated the Amer. League, 6-5, on a 12th-inning homerun by Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals in the 22d annual major league all-star game in Milwaukee July 12. Line score:

				R.	H.	E.
Amer.	400	001	000	000—5	10	2
Natl.	000	000	230	001—6	13	1

Batteries: AL—Pierce (Chi.), Wynn (Cleve.), Ford (N.Y.) & Sullivan (Bos.; loser), pitchers; Berra (N.Y.), catcher; NL—Roberts (Phila.), Haddix (St. L.), Newcombe (Bklyn.), Jones (Chi.), Conley (Milw.; winner), pitchers; Crandall (Milw.), Burgess (Cinci.), Lopata (Phila.), catchers. Managers: AL—Lopez (Cleve.); NL—Durocher (N.Y.). AL homerun: Mantle (N.Y.) in first inning, 2 on base. Attendance: 45,314. Gross receipts: $179,545.50 plus $110,000 for radio-TV rights; proceeds to Player Pension Plan fund. [See Vol. XIV, p. 240E1]

Other Events

Golf: Peter Thomson, 25, of Australia won the British Open for the 2d consecutive year at St. Andrews, Scot. July 8 [see Vol. XIV, p. 240F1]. Tommy Bolt of Chattanooga, Tenn. won the St. Paul (Minn.) open July 10 for $2,400 first prize. [See p. 220E2] . . . **Horse racing** July 9: Helen W. Platt's Judy Rullah, Dave Erb up, won the $96,505 Arlington Lassie Stakes in Chicago for $57,335 first prize. Thos. F. Devereux' Greatest, Tommy Barrow up, won the $58,650 Michigan Mile in Detroit for $40,525. Rex Ellsworth's Swaps, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $57,750 Westerner at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) for $34,700. King Ranch's High Gun, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $56,000 Brooklyn Handicap at Aqueduct (N.Y.) for $37,900. [See p. 220F2]

Soaring (gliders): Kemp Trager of Detroit won the U.S. Natl. Soaring contest July 10 at Elmira, N.Y. . . . **Tennis:** Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt won the Midland Counties men's singles title in Birmingham, Eng. July 9. Ham Richardson of Baton Rouge, La. & Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla. won singles in the Swedish intl. tourney in Baastad July 10. [See p. 228A1] . . . **Track & field:** Des Koch of USC won the natl. AAU pentathlon title in Alhambra, Calif. July 9 with 3,216 pts. [See p. 228B2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. 800 inmates of Washington State Penitentiary in Walla Walla held control of prison buildings during a 26-hr. revolt July 5-6. They released 9 hostages, including Asst. Supt. Theodore Bezzerides, and ended the uprising July 6 after state officials had agreed to do what they could to alleviate prisoners' complaints against alleged inequities in sentences, parole regulations & prison disciplinary rules. [See p. 136B2] . . . Ruth Ellis, 28, was hanged July 13 in Holloway Prison, London for the murder of David Blakely. Home Min. Gwilym Lloyd George had declined to intervene against her death sentence despite a strong public clamor for its commutation. [See p. 212G1] . . . Harry Stein, 57, Calman Cooper, 47, & Nathan Wissner, 43, were electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison (Ossining, N.Y.) July 9 for the murder of Andrew Petroine, 30, a truck helper, during a holdup Apr. 3, 1950 in New Castle, N.Y. in which they took $4,900 in *Reader's Digest* payroll funds. [See Vol. XIII, p. 197K] . . . Harvey J. Collins, 29, USMC veteran of the Iwo Jima invasion, was sentenced to death by hanging in Tacoma, Wash. for the killing of Andrew Stolen, 74, with a war-souvenir Japanese sword during an attempted holdup of Stolen's motel. . . . Camilo W. Leyra Jr., 55, who twice previously had won appeals from death sentences, was sentenced a 3d time to electrocution in Brooklyn July 7 for the murders of his parents, who were beaten to death in their Brooklyn home Jan. 10, 1950. [See p. 228G2] . . . George Teen, 17, & Thomas J. Maldona, 21, were arrested July 9 in Mineola, N.Y. for allegedly having broken into a fishing boat moored at Oceanside (L.I.) July 7 and used its radio to send out a false distress signal. The Coast Guard had made a 4,000-sq.-mi. search off New Jersey (cost $50,000) in response to the signal. . . . Fed. Prison Dir. James V. Bennett reported July 11 that a record 20,800 prisoners were confined in federal prisons during Jan.-June. [See p. 144F2; Vol. XIV, 436C3]

Accidents. Accidental deaths in the U.S. during Independence Day weekend (6 p.m. July 1-midnight July 4) totaled at least 804 persons, with 407 from traffic accidents, 250 from drowning, according to press reports. (AP reported at least 591 accidental deaths, including 369 in traffic accidents, during a similar Memorial Day holiday period May 27-30.) [See p. 8E2] . . . 35 persons were reported drowned when a Gandak River boat capsized July 5 near Monghyr, India. . . . Deaths of at least 10 persons and heavy destruction of property & farm animals was reported from wind & rainstorms July 6-9 along the Pacific coast of Lower Calif. . . . At least 81 deaths from sunstroke, drowning & thunderstorm lightning had been reported July 11 during a heat wave in Western Europe. . . . 7 boys aged 12-16, members of a U.S. Wilderness Camps expedition, were killed by an avalanche while climbing Mt. Temple near Banff, Alta. (Canada) July 11. . . . A USAF KC-97 tanker plane carrying jet fuel crashed July 13 near Merced, Calif., killing all 10 crew members. [See p. 228E3]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Harry S. Truman & Herbert Hoover joined a committee of 100 prominent citizens to help promote the 1956 centennial observance of Woodrow Wilson's birth, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation reported July 10. [See p. 164D2] . . . **Albert Einstein** might have recovered from his fatal illness had he agreed to an operation, the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported July 12. Medical writer Earl Ubell said surgeons told Einstein they could remedy his aneurysm (ballooning of the abdominal aorta) by a graft but that he delayed his decision too long. [See p. 135D2] . . . **Adlai E. Stevenson** was discharged July 11 from Lake Forest (Ill.) Hospital, where he had been treated since July 7 for bronchial pneumonia. [See p. 227C2] . . . **Mrs. Marianne Zaya Kingman-Speelman** became sole heir to film producer Gabriel Pascal's estate July 8 when the N.Y. Court of Appeals reversed a lower court decision naming Pascal's ex-wife, Valerie Higveghy Pascal, & his brother, Eugene Lehel, heirs. The court held Pascal's 19-word will valid despite Mrs. Pascal's contention that her divorce from the film producer was not final when the will was written. [See Vol. XIV, p. 231E2] . . . **John L. Walker,** 49, Roanoke, Va. lawyer, became Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks at the order's annual meeting in Philadelphia July 11.

Married: Actor Clark Gable, 54, to ex-model Kay Williams Spreckels, 37; July 11 in Minden, Nev. (his 5th, her 3d). [See Vol. XIV, p. 16C2] . . . Sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein, 76, to his model, Mrs. Kathleen Garman, 50, (reported in London July 12; 2d for both). [See Vol. XIV, p. 105D2] . . . Cecilia deMille Harper, 19, granddaughter of movie producer Cecil B. deMille, to Egyptian cavalry officer Maj. Abbas el Boughdadly, 33; July 6 in San Francisco.

Separated: Publisher Gardner Cowles, 52, from Mrs. Fleur Fenton Cowles, 45, after 8½ years of marriage (reported in New York July 6). Mrs. Cowles was to continue as *Look* magazine associate editor & board member.

Birthday: Roger Babson, economist & 1940 Prohibition Presidential candidate, was 80 July 6. [See Vol. XIV, p. 70C2]